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FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1918.

伍澤記 號一月三英港香

GUNBOATS FUSILLADING NEAR HANKOW.

River Traffic Suspended.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

Shanghai, March 1.
The river above Hankow has been closed to traffic owing to the constant fusillading of gunboats. Consular Officials have proceeded up-river to attempt to come to an arrangement with the Southerners.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

GERMANY'S PEACE IDEAS.

Mr. Balfour's Reply to Count Hertling.

London, February 27.

Mr. Balfour, in the course of an important speech in the House of Commons, said that Count Czernin is nowise intended to separate himself from Count Hertling, for the speeches which occurred at the same time and in which differences had been called attention to, were only made after close consultation.

Replying to a question regarding Count Hertling's mention of Belgium, cabled yesterday, and whether the Government agreed with the four principles laid down by President Wilson, cabled on December 2, and which Count Hertling accepted, Mr. Balfour said that owing to Germany's unprovoked attack upon the nation whose security she had guaranteed the only course was to say "Having stated, we make reparation and restore unconditionally what we should not have taken." (Cheers). What sort of a condition did Count Hertling contemplate by saying that Belgium must no longer be a jumping off ground for the enemy? When was Belgium ever a jumping off ground? Germany meant by economic freedom and frontier security some commercial trammel upon a weaker neighbour or appropriating some of its territory in order to strengthen her own frontier. Germany intended to impose conditions, territorial, commercial or military, preventing the future independence of Belgium which we and Germany had pledged to preserve. (Cheers). How far did German practice coincide with Count Hertling's lip service to President Wilson's four propositions? As regards the first they had to consider in connection therewith Count Hertling's frame of mind in connection with Alsace-Lorraine. As regards the second we had recently had an exact specimen of how Count Hertling interpreted the principle in action by the way Polish territory had been bartered to Ukraine. He would be glad to know how the Germans came to thus grossly violate their principle. As regards the third and fourth principles, Count Hertling desired the restoration of Armenia, Palestine and Mesopotamia to Turkey. Would the restoration to Turkish masters benefit the populations concerned? Count Hertling accuses us of ambitious designs in the invasion of Mesopotamia and the capture of Jerusalem, but when Turkey went to war she picked a quarrel with us because Germany promised her Egypt. Would the happiness and interest of the Egyptians have been consulted by Turkish conquest? Egypt would simply have been given up to the worst rule the world had ever known. Arab independence would have been destroyed and Palestine would have been given up to those who sterilized it for centuries. Count Hertling's policy in Russia was another demonstration of German methods. Count Hertling, in defending the invasion, pleaded that it was due to an urgent appeal for protection by the peoples against the Red Guards. Thus simultaneously German eastern policy was humanitarian while in the west atrocities and devastations were going on. The invasion of Belgium was a military necessity while the invasion of Courland was in the interests of humanity.

LAWLESSNESS IN IRELAND.

London, February 26.

The Times says that the Dublin tide of lawlessness is sweeping through the west and south of Ireland. The King's writ has ceased to run in Counties Clare, Sligo, Roscommon and Mayo. The police in County Clare have been assisted by small bodies of troops. There have been daily conflicts with cattle drivers and farm grabbers. Farms in the western counties have been seized daily. In the name of the Irish Republic the most startling outrage has been the Sinn Fein's successful attempt at Dublin to stop the export of pigs. Military regime may become the sole alternative to chaos. The penal functions of the law are virtually paralysed by hunger strikes on the part of Sinn Fein prisoners. Mr. Duke has written a letter to the Lord Mayor of Cork, where there are three hunger strikers in the weakest condition, that the Government is determined that physical disability owing to wilful and systematic refusal of food ought not to be regarded as a ground for the discharge of prisoners.

COTTON AND YARN EXPORT RESTRICTIONS.

London, February 26.

In the House of Commons Mr. Balfour said that the restrictions on the export of cotton goods and yarn to Switzerland and other neutral countries formed part of a general policy necessitated by the blockade, and the date of their removal or modification must depend on the results of the negotiations now progressing between the Allies and neutrals.

THE TORPEDOING OF THE GLENART CASTLE.

London, February 26.

The explosion ripped up the deck and destroyed the engines and wireless. All the lights were put out. A boat was pushed off at the moment the Glenart Castle disappeared. Many of the survivors were clad in pyjamas. Twenty-two have been landed at Swansea and nine at Milford, but 159 are still missing.

SHIPPING RETURN.

London, February 28.

An Italian official message gives the shipping returns for the past week: Arrivals 419, and sailings 338, no vessels were sunk. One steamer was unsuccessfully attacked.

The French official shipping returns state that there were 916 arrivals, 801 sailings and one vessel under 1,000 was sunk. Four vessels were unsuccessfully attacked.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Canadians Successful Raid.

London, February 28.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The Canadians successfully raided without loss at Lava. Hostile artillery is active at Cambrai, La Bassée, Armentières and Ypres. Our artillery engaged infantry and transport at St. Quentin.

British Air Raids.

London, February 28.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—The wind has favoured the Germans. We carried out long distance reconnaissances and took many photographs. We dropped four tons of bombs on railway sidings at Courtrai Junction, between Douai and Valenciennes, and on aerodromes at Douai. In severe air fighting we brought down fifteen enemy machines, and eight of ours are missing. We dropped half a ton of bombs last night on barracks and railway stations at Traves. Barracks were observed at the gas works and the station. We also dropped one and a half tons of bombs on an aerodrome at Metz with good results. We brought down one machine, while all of ours returned.

Violent Artillery Action.

London, February 28.

A French communiqué states:—There are violent artillery actions in the region of Bapaume and left of the Meuse. Three enemy aeroplanes have been brought down.

RUSSIA AND PEACE.

London, February 28.

A telegram from Petrograd states that General Hoffman has replied to General Krylenko that the advance will be continued until peace is signed and carried out according to German conditions.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE POSITION OF JAPAN.

The Time for Definite Action.

London, February 27.

The "Times," quoting an article from the "Münchener Neueste Nachrichten" which criticized the noisy school of pacifists in Berlin who are urging the creation of a European Continental League from Berlin to Tokio so that the world should not become Anglo-Saxon, says:—The indiscretion of the Bavarian newspaper reveals what Allied statesmen have long known, that one of the objects of German policy is to realize a scheme which will embroil Japan with the United States and the Western Allies in order to deal with her at leisure. Germany may not know, as all responsible Allied statesmen have known, that the situation created in Russia by the conclusion of a separate peace has not taken the Japanese Government by surprise. The possibility that Germanophil tendencies in Imperial Russia might bring about a separate Russo-German peace caused the responsible directors of Japanese policy more than a year ago to ponder action that might become imperative in the Far East if Russia proved false to her pledges. Unless we are gravely mistaken in our estimate of Japanese character the situation that has now arisen will appeal to the statesmen of Tokio not less urgently. Japan as a true and helpful ally may be trusted to face the present position unflinchingly and the moment may be at hand for her Allies to support her in any action she may feel bound to undertake for the protection of her and their interests."

Japanese circles in London believe that Germany intends to invade Siberia when the time is ripe. They express the opinion that the only way to prevent this is the Japanese occupation of part, perhaps the whole, of Manchuria and even to send armies into Siberia.

A Japanese Declaration.

Tokyo, February 27.

In the House of Representatives Baron Motono, the Foreign Minister, declared that if a Russo-German peace was concluded Japan would take the most decided and most adequate steps to meet the occasion. The fullest understanding existed with Britain, America, and the other Allies regarding the question of Russia's separate peace.

HOSPITAL SHIP SUNK.

London, February 27.

The Admiralty reports that the hospital ship Glenart Castle, outward bound with all lights burning, was sunk in the Bristol Channel at 4 a.m. yesterday. There were no patients aboard. An American destroyer landed survivors. Eight boats are still afloat.

A message from the South Wales "Daily News" says the Glenart Castle had two hundred on board, including one hundred and fifty of a crew and seven nurses, also doctors and Red Cross workers most of whom were asleep when the vessel was torpedoed. The ship sank in seven minutes and the boats were launched with the greatest difficulty. A boat with twenty-five men survivors drifted for seven hours before a French schooner picked her up.

The Glenart Castle was torpedoed twenty miles south of Lundy Island. She arrived on the 7th February from the East with wounded and after undergoing repairs left Newport on Monday night for France for wounded. The man at the wheel reported strange lights on the water's edge a mile away. The ship's course was immediately altered and then a torpedo struck the ship with a thunderous crash. The lifeboats on the starboard side were so damaged that they could not be used. The sea was rough and icy cold and the boats which were launched were soon separated. Many victims were seen struggling in the water. Skipper Burt was seen rushing into the chartroom just before the ship sank. His fate together with that of nine nurses is unknown. Many rushed to the lifeboats only to find them a shapeless mass of timber and the ropes hanging like broken ribbons. Quartermaster Sholler, who was in the rescued boat, says the latter was knee-deep in water. Altogether only two boats have been saved, one by a French steamer. One hundred and sixty-four persons are missing.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

COUNT HERTLING'S SPEECH.

Allied Press Comments.

London, February 27.

The newspapers are unanimous in declaring Count Hertling's speech the most glaring example hitherto of the inconsistency of German words and deeds in view of what is going on in Russia.

The "Daily News" denounces the audacity of his reference to Belgium and declares there can be no effective basis of negotiation until Belgium is unconditionally restored. It believes the growing volume of democratic force will still effect a satisfactory settlement and save Russia.

The "Daily Mail" refers to Hertling's ominous reference to Switzerland when he said Germany had never thought of assaulting Swiss neutrality, and warns Switzerland to redouble her watchfulness in view of the similar assurances given to Belgium before the war.

The "Daily Telegraph" characterizes Count Hertling's assertion that the Allies are aware of Germany's peace conditions as a rare piece of cynicism.

The "Times" says it is well to have an open avowal of Germany's peace policy which can be summed up by the old imperialist maxim "divide ad impera." If the Chancellor had seen the Inter-Allied Socialist Memorandum he could hardly have been fatuous enough to simulate satisfaction at the supposed weakening of opinion in Entente countries. He and his caste still live in an undiluted atmosphere of Frederickian militarism.

Italian Opinions.

Rome, February 27.

The Italian press is unanimous that Count Hertling's speech leaves the situation unchanged. The Allies must discard the illusion of the eventual separation of Austria-Hungary from Germany and firmly prepare to meet the offensive of the enemy which will follow the Chancellor's pacifist gas.

French Comment.

Paris, February 27.

The "Temps" says that Count Hertling's miserable manoeuvre to entrap Belgium will fail in the face of the patriotism of the Belgians.

The "Journal" and "Débats" says it was probably in order to claim domestic public opinion rather than bring the Allies to heel that Count Hertling spoke in comparatively measured terms.

GERMAN RAIDER'S RETURN.

Amsterdam, February 27.

The raider Wolf has arrived at Kiel, which was besieged in her honour.

A wireless German official message claims that the Wolf destroyed thirty-five merchantmen aggregating 210,000 gross tonnage and many larger than these, which will be irreparable for a considerable time. Several were troop-laden and their sinking therefore caused a corresponding loss of life. The communiqué also claims the sinking of the Japanese warship Haruna, 28,000 tons, and badly damaging a Japanese or English cruiser, name unknown.

The British Admiralty states that no British cruiser has been damaged and the value of the rest of the report may be gauged by such a claim.

The Japanese Naval Attaché declares that the report as far as the Haruna, or any Japanese cruiser, is concerned is without foundation.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, February 27.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We repulsed raids north-westward of St. Quentin and Bullecourt and eastward of Vermelles. There is reciprocal artillery activity north-eastward and eastward of Ypres.

Reuter's correspondent with the American army in France reports that the Americans had their first experience of a gas attack north-west of Toul on the 26th Feb. Mutual artillery continues. American guns are shelling Montsec.

A French communiqué says: Our fire stopped an enemy attempt, after violent bombardment, to approach our new positions south-west of Bapaume in Champagne. Enemy aeroplanes bombed Nancy last night. Two were killed and eleven injured.

A wireless German official message says: We brought down on the western front on Tuesday fifteen aeroplanes and three captive balloons.

THE INVASION OF RUSSIA.

Petrograd, February 27.

When news of the capture of Pakoff was received the Government constituted itself an extraordinary General Staff and worked all night organizing resistance. Eventually they despatched ten regiments with armoured cars in one direction of Pakoff, headed by members of the Government.

A telegram from Moscow says that 70,000 revolutionary troops have gone to protect the Pakoff-Bologe railway. There are 400,000,000 roubles worth of supplies and munitions at Pakoff.

The hasty rush of the Germans through Russia is explained by the fact that the Russian delegates going to Brest-Litovsk to sign the peace treaty are delayed by the destruction of railway bridges, necessitating progress by road.

A wireless Russian official message says: Revolutionary troops have captured Novocherkassk. The Cossacks officially fled.

A wireless German official message says: We have captured two Russian regiments northward of Dorpat and dispersed a battalion opposing us thirty kilometers eastward of Jitomir; and captured at Kremenchuk, the Russian commander's staff and two hundred men.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour stated that the Government intended, despite any peace treaties which Russia or Romania might meanwhile be forced to make, that the fate of the Russian provinces occupied by Germany also Romania and Armenia should be decided at the Peace Conference.

GERMAN EXPANSION SCHEMES.

Zurich, February 28.

A Dresden message says that negotiations are proceeding for the union of Saxony with Lithuania with Prince Frederick Christian as King of Lithuania.

(Continued on page 8.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

DEATH OF MR. GUNDY ALEXANDER.

London, February 28.

The death is announced of Mr. Joseph Gundry Alexander, LL.B. (Lond.). Deceased from 1883 to 1905 was Hon. General Secretary of the International Law Association; Secretary of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, 1890. He accompanied the Royal Opium Commission to India and Burma in 1893-94, later visiting China. He was also chairman of the International Peace Congress, London, 1908.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, February 28.

The silver market is reported to be quiet. The market is steady and there is only small business.

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GENERAL NEWS.

£1,000 A Year Workman.
In a case for non-payment of
income-tax before the Notting-
hamshire magistrates at Mansfield
recently, it transpired that a
workman employed as a hatter
at Butterly Company's ironworks
had earned £398 in a year.

Horseflesh as "Pie Meat."
Charles William Taylor, a
butcher, was at Huddersfield
recently fined £20 for exposing
horseflesh for sale on unregistered
premises. He admitted to the
Corporation official, who had been
watching his shop, that he intended
selling the horseflesh for
pie meat, saying it was necessary
to have something cheap in that
quarter of the town.

Alleged "Munition Plot."
Arthur Edward Ralph, 44,
examiner, giving an address at
Sheffield, at the West London
Police Court, was remanded on
bail in connection with the case
in which Bernard Kupferberg,
mechanical engineer, and four
other men are accused of conspiring
to defraud the Ministry of
Munitions by rendering explosive
containers partly or wholly in-
effective.

Cost of Loan Advertising.
Mr. F. Higham, of the National
War Savings Committee, speak-
ing at the Holborn Restaurant
referred to the work of advertising
the different Government loans,
and remarked that the present
cost of advertising War Bonds
and War Savings Certificates was
only one-thirtieth-second of one
percent. A gentleman present said
he had figured that percentage
out, and found that it meant 71
for every £100 subscribed.

Treatment of Discharged
A deputation was received
recently at the Ministry of Pensions
from the British Hospitals
Association in reference to the
question of the treatment of dis-
charged soldiers in the voluntary
civilian hospitals of the country.
It was arranged that a Joint
Committee of the British Hospitals
Association and the Ministry of
Pensions should be formed to con-
sider in detail the various sub-
jects which had been brought
forward by the deputation.

Rural Workers Wages.
The Agricultural Wages Board
have fixed the number of District
Wages Committees at 30, the
area of each being nearly always
a geographical county. Com-
mittees, on which employers and
workers are represented, are to
consider the names of those who
are to serve on the Wages Com-
mittees, the principles for deter-
mining the rents of cottages in
connection with a minimum wage,
and how allowances are to be
reckoned in part payment of
wages.

The Union Jack Club.
Prince Arthur of Connaught,
who opened an extension of the
Union Jack Club, Waterloo-road,
recently told of a surprise visit he
paid to the club while strafed
at Waterloo. "I was very much
impressed," he said. Colonel Sir
Edward Ward regretted that they
had not space at the club for a
big cloak-room, where men could
deposit their kits during leave.
"I hope," he added, "that the
authorities may soon see their
way, notwithstanding certain
obstacles, to make arrangements
in France for the storing of the
man's kits when coming on
leave."

Doctor's War Losses Claim.
The War Losses Commission
resumed the hearing recently of
the claim by Dr. E. D. Distin Mad-
dick for compensation for the
closing of Boom Towers, Port-
smouth. Dr. Maddick's case is
that he had lived at the house,
and Madame Mons, whom he
believed to be British born, was
there as his housekeeper. In
October, 1914, Madame Mons was
ordered to leave Portsmouth
within 48 hours, because it was
alleged that a wireless installation
and telescopes were on the roof.
Mr. Branson admitted that there
was no case for the Crown to
answer. Dr. Maddick's evidence
was that he had voluntarily given
over the use of the house to
Madame Mons, and because he
could not have there a particular
lady whose society he wished to
enjoy, he had sold the house to
a child. The Commission has
not yet decided.

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BIRTH.

SETH.—At No 2, Peak Road, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Hennessy Seth, a daughter.

DEATH.

MARSHALL.—At the Race Course Calamity, on the 26th February, David Gray Marshall, aged 21, years eldest son of James Marshall of 54, Morrison Hill Road, late apprentice engineer of Kowloon Docks. Deeply regretted.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall and Family desire to thank all for their kind letters of sympathy and condolence.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1918.

THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S PEACE TALK.

The latest peace talk could hardly be better described than it has been by Mr. Bonar Law when he said it was all froth, for one has only to weigh up all the aspects of the situation to realise that peace at the present juncture would be a crime to humanity and a travesty of even the most elementary justice. Count Hertling has been holding forth in the Reichstag in a manner wholly characteristic of German statesmen, for he still accuses the Entente of pursuing aims of conquest and adds that Britain's war aims are imperialistic. He reiterates the hypocrisy of all his predecessors since the outbreak of hostilities that Germany is waging a defensive war, and in wholesale fashion blames England, France and Italy as being unwilling to listen to the voice of reason and humanity. The simple convenience of shutting one's eyes to uncomfortable facts and then grandiloquently extolling one's own virtues in all very well for German statesmen, but it can hardly be good enough for the outside world, being as it is in the position to know for itself the true state of affairs. Germany has succeeded in terrorising the majority of the European nations to the east of her own borders, and in her hour of exultation at this accomplishment might be excused a little bombast, but the general tenor of Germany's outlook is of such as should only stir the Allies to greater efforts against her, for she is to-day far more of a menace to the world than she was when she violated small and helpless nations, and when she incurred the righteous hostility of the other great powers now banded together for her defeat.

To take a general survey of the position to day is to realise that there yet remains a vast amount of work—hard and perhaps at times highly sacrificial—to be done before peace talk can be anything but useless. By her peace with Ukraine—bought by bribes—by the practical domination of Russia which will be bound to follow the present crisis there, and by the acquisition of supplies from the workshops and fertile fields of middle Europe, Germany has undoubtedly gained in strength and staying power. The transference of troops from the Eastern front to the West has enabled her to concentrate an army of vast proportions in France and Flanders, which will doubtless put a severe strain on the Allied armies when the much talked of offensive begins. As to her internal condition, which threatened at one time to be of a highly discordant nature, she has, to all appearances, succeeded in pacifying her people with promises of an early and victorious peace. At the moment she presents a strength almost as great as at any time during the war, though in a frank admission of that it should not be overlooked that the Allies are also growing in efficiency. After much trouble it would appear that the contributions of the several nations forming the Entente are now pooled, and that the establishment of the Allied Council at Versailles has resulted in effective co-operation. America is rapidly reaching a state when she will be able to put forth all the strength of her military and industrial forces, and the coming into the struggle of this new and energetic reinforcement will be of tremendous advantage. Mr. Bonar Law has stated that our lines in the West are unbreakable, and the silence that has been preserved for so long on this matter has now been broken by an indication that the past winter has seen tremendous work of consolidation and support. As regards the West one can rest in absolute confidence.

When Count Hertling says that the world is war weary he speaks the truth, but when he says that Allied Governments are inflaming the war passion he lies. There is only one possible path for the Allies so long as the chief of the Central Powers is imbued with the spirit it is, and that path is war. The Allies conceived and still hold, that Germany was criminal in August 1914, and since that date she has only been piling up the counts against her. Her very latest acts in the peace with Ukraine and the bullying of disunited Russia show that she is still determined to carry out a policy of conquest, and if that policy were ever allowed the success its advocates strive to give it, the world would be the home of a triumphant immorality and a self-justified ruthlessness. Peace talk is something even less important than froth until it contains a complete renunciation of Germany's present policy. Until that time war must be waged with all the power that can be mustered.

Imperial Trade Commissioners.

Not a few commercial men in Hongkong—and throughout the whole Empire for that fact—will have read with interest the statement made by Mr. Steel Maitland, M.P., when he introduced in the House of Commons the estimates for the Department of Overseas Trade. Ever since the question was raised of improving our trade by means of an overhaul of our Consular Service constant pressure has been put upon the Government, and it is now announced that the appointment of thirteen Imperial Trade Commissioners has been sanctioned and that British Consuls will in future be expected to deal "adequately" with the trade of their districts. The word "adequately" explains the whole matter, for there has been no more just complaint than that expressed by British commercial men that they have received scant help from the Consular service in developing the Empire's commerce. There need not be reciprocated here the forcible arguments that were made for a revision of the whole system for they are well enough known by every commercial man who has experienced the indifference of the past, but now that a move has been made it is to be hoped that the matter will be pursued until the whole of the sixteen Commissioners recommended have been appointed and are in actual working centres. Hongkong—or rather the Chamber of Commerce—should see to it that the South China field will not be neglected in the distribution of these Commissioners, for when a cessation of hostilities permits of a normal flow of exports from Home there should be active Government co-operation in the work of trade extension.

Red Cross Work in Canton.

From time to time we hear accounts of the work which the foreign ladies in Canton are carrying on in connection with the supplying of war comforts, but perhaps no one really appreciates all they are doing. The number of these ladies in Canton is very small yet they have formed themselves into various little bands, and from the periodicals we receive from them it can be seen that they dispatch to the base hospitals an astonishing amount of articles they have made for our fighting men. The ladies in Canton devote a considerable portion of their time in making these very necessary articles, and they are deserving of the very highest praise in their ardent desire to add their quota to the work which their sisters all over the British Empire, are so nobly and conscientiously doing.

Namao's Sad Plight.

In this column last week we drew attention to the pitiable plight of the homeless people in Swatow and district who are suffering in consequence of the earthquake, but from the story which was published in our issue of last night the condition of the unfortunate people at Namao seems to be far worse. Swatow itself has fared very badly, but Namao, which is associated very closely with the commencement of foreign trade in China, appears to be in an even more miserable state. The city has been laid waste, there have been hundreds of deaths and a very large number of the people are injured and starving. The facts as put forward by Dr. Duncan Wayte and Guthrie Gamble cannot fail to make an appeal to the public. These two gentlemen, assisted by other willing helpers, are carrying on a fine work in the ruined City. But funds are badly needed to aid them in their task of alleviating the awful distress. Many hundreds of people are without shelter of any description, and it is feared that unless generous support is forthcoming immediately that their condition will be rendered very much more acute for the rainy season may set in at any time, and it is not difficult to imagine the sad plight of the homeless in such circumstances.

Footballer-Soldier's Last Goal.

"Tell them I died fighting to the last for my country," were the dying words of W. Wallace, news of whose death at the front has been received in Bolton. Wallace was a well-known footballer, and played with Manchester City before transferring to Bolton Wanderers in 1914.

DAY BY DAY.

WHEN WE DO GOOD TO OUR FELLOW SUFFERERS, WE INVEST IN A SAVINGS-BANK FROM WHICH THE HEART RECEIVES THE INTEREST.—E. Souvestre.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the anniversary of the death of John Wesley (1791).

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 11.5./sd

"The Hongkong Weekly Telegraph."

A full account of the terrible calamity which occurred at the Race Course on Tuesday last, will appear in to-morrow's issue of the Hongkong Weekly Telegraph. An excellent photograph, showing the matched booths on fire, will also be attached to the cover.

Gambling.

Four Chinese were summoned before Mr. Dyer Ball's Court this morning for unlawfully holding a gambling stall at the Race Course. Mr. Mattingly appeared on behalf of defendants. Inspector Watt stated that there was a great deal of gambling going on in the Cheung Lee Booth. They were warned by the police to stop it, but they disregarded their warnings. Mr. Mattingly said that defendants were only the employees and that they probably did not know it was an illegal organisation. His Worship after hearing the evidence fined each defendant \$5.

Fine Paid If Reasonable.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning with having altered the building plans passed by the P. W. D. and built in contravention of the Building Ordinance. A humorous incident in the hearing was when the defendant asked Mr. Dyer Ball what the fine would be (before the case had concluded). He was anxious to know, if it would be within his means, as, if not, he would send to his friends in order to obtain the money. The fine was \$30, the decision being received stoically, so that his private bank must have been able to meet the demand on it.

Accident in Des Voeux Road.

A Chinese was brought before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning and charged with running his truck over a Chinese woman in Des Voeux Road Central yesterday. The complainant had been removed to the hospital with a broken leg and as yet no statement of facts could be got from her. Inspector Kent stated that the woman was walking along Des Voeux Road Central, a tramcar was approaching her from the rear, and the truck was coming towards her from in front. The truck driver said that the woman slipped and fell, the truck running over her before he could stop it. Mr. Dyer Ball remanded the case, bail being fixed at \$50.

Larceny of a Bed Quilt.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood to-day a Chinese was charged with the larceny of a bed quilt from the Yeo Oa Company, ironmongers. Defendant it was stated visited the shop at about 10 a.m. and asked for some springs. A Chinese broke who was present at the time stated he heard a noise near the door as if the door's ledge had been forced open, and as soon as he and a boy went there they saw defendant was carrying the quilt, chase was given and he was arrested. Defendant pleaded not guilty. He admitted visiting the shop with the intention of buying some springs, but he denied stealing the quilt. His previous record being against him he was sentenced to three months' hard labour with four hours' stocks on the last day of imprisonment.

Missions to Seamen.

The Missions to Seamen beg to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of \$1,400 and \$10 being the collection taken at the special service held at St. John's Cathedral on Sunday, January 6, on behalf of the work of the Missions to Seamen among Mincers at home. A total sum of \$214.21 has been transmitted Home. On behalf of the Home Committee we desire to express our thanks for the generous support given in Hongkong towards a work at home which is very highly appreciated by men of the Merchant Marine, H. M. Navy, our Allies and many neutrals.—S. H. Diodore, Hon. Treasurer, W. T. Featherstone, Secretary, Seamen's Institute, Hongkong.

COMPANY MEETING.

The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

(VERBATIM)

An extraordinary general meeting of the Hongkong Hotel Company, Ltd., was held at the Hotel this morning for the purpose of confirming the resolution which was passed at the meeting held on February 9. Mr. A. O. Long presided and there were also present Sir Ellis Kadoorie, Mr. F. Maitland and Mr. H. W. Looker (Directors), Mr. J. H. Taggart (Secretary), and Messrs. W. Leng, B. Wylie, W. Logan, E. M. Raymond, W. Dunbar, Shea Po Sham, Fung Tung Hang and S. D. Somekh (shareholders).

The Chairman said:—It is now being past the hour for which this meeting is called. I will request the Secretary to read the notice convening the same.

The Secretary then read the notice, which included the following resolution:—

"That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following:—

(a) By the deletion of the word "twice" in the second line and the word "Half" in the fourth line of Article No. 55.

(b) By the deletion of the word "Half" in the first, seventh and last lines; the substitution of the word "meeting" for "meetings" in the eighth line; and the insertion of the word "an" between the words "at" and "ordinary" in the seventh line, of Article No. 61.

(c) By the deletion of the word "Half" in the third and fifth lines and the substitution of the word "an" for "the" in the third and sixth lines of Article No. 62.

(d) By the deletion of the word "Half" and the substitution of the word "meeting" for "meetings" in the first line of Article No. 90.

(e) By the deletion of the word "Half" wherever appearing in Article No. 93.

(f) That the following clause be inserted in Article 107 after Sub clause (p) thereof, namely, (p) a:—

TO DEAL WITH RESERVE FUND.

(p) a. To employ the reserve fund for the time being or any portion thereof in or for all or any of the following purposes that is to say, in meeting contingencies, in equalising dividends, in paying special dividends or bonuses, in repairing, improving and maintaining any of the property of the Company and in such other purposes as the Directors shall in their discretion think conducive to the interests of the Company.

(g) By the deletion of the word "Half" in the fourth line of Article No. 11.

(h) By the deletion of the word "Half" in the first line of Article No. 126.

(i) By the substitution of the word "Once" for "twice" in the first line of Article No. 129.

The Chairman said:—This meeting is necessary in order to confirm the special resolution amending our Articles which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 9th February last. I explained on the last day of our meeting our reasons for altering our Articles and I do not think I need say anything more on the matter. I now beg to propose that the special resolution altering our Articles as set forth in the notice of convening this meeting and which has just been read to you by the Secretary be confirmed. I shall be glad if some shareholder will kindly second this.

Mr. Logan said:—I beg to second the resolution.

The Chairman:—The resolution having been proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Logan, I shall be glad if some shareholder will kindly second this.

Mr. Logan said:—I beg to second the resolution.

The Chairman:—The resolution having been proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Logan, I shall be glad if some shareholder will kindly second this.

That is all the business, gentlemen, thank you for your attendance. I request you to remain for the half yearly meeting.

K.C.C.

The following were present K.C.C. on their own account at 3 p.m. on Saturday, P. Robinson, H. Oval, P. Charlton, P. H. Cobell, A. Hodge, G. J. Staples, E. Jessland, R. Peaton, R. Macmillan, L. J. Black and W. T. Eason.

C. S. C. C. v. C. R.

To be played to-morrow the C. R. C. ground, starting 2 p.m. The C.S.O.C. team will be on. C. Seven, O. M. (Captain), R. E. O. Bird, P. Bradbury, C. M. W. Bayes, R. O. Mitchell, J. G. C. Flax, W. E. Dixon, D. M. Goodwin, H. Edmunds, F. J. Ling, T. Lamble.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial Hospital beg to acknowledge the following:—

Boarding House Kars Guild, \$120, Wong Che San, No. 212, \$3, and Mo Mingui, \$25.

that the Accounts as presented respect of the Half Year, July December, 1917, be adopted.

Mr. W. Dunbar said in seconding the adoption of the accounts, I think much credit due to the directors and management for the high standard which they have brought to the company's Hotel. Today it is recognised as one of the best, if not the best, in the East.

Many of us can look back to the days when we had to spend a few months here and could not be considered as a holiday. One of the troubles the management will be up against when conditions become normal is the want of accommodation to handle all who come for it, and it will be necessary to look forward as to how they can meet it, as even now it is reported to be extremely short. With these few remarks, Mr. Chairman, I beg to second the adoption of the accounts.

The Chairman:—It has been proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Dunbar that the accounts as presented be adopted and they are now before the meeting for discussion. I shall be pleased to answer any questions to the best of my ability. There being no questions I will put this resolution to the meeting. Those in favour please hold up one hand. Against? Carried unanimously.

The next business we have to deal with is the election of Directors. Mr. J. Scott Harston applied for leave of absence on 20th February, 1918, which was granted. The Board invited Mr. H. W. Looker to join the Board to act for and during the absence of Mr. Harston. Mr. Looker's appointment requires confirmation at this meeting.

Mr. Somekh:—I beg to propose that the appointment of Mr. H. W. Looker to the Board be confirmed.

Mr. Wylie:—I beg to second that Mr. Looker's appointment be confirmed.

The Chairman:—It has been proposed by Mr. Somekh and seconded by Mr. Wylie that Mr. Looker's appointment to the Board be confirmed. Those in favour please hold up one hand. Against? Carried unanimously.

The last business we have to deal with is the re-election of Auditors. The Accounts for the half year were audited by Mr. A. R. Lowe, F.C.A., and Mr. H. Percy Smith, F.C.A. Messrs. A. R. Lowe and H. Percy Smith offer themselves for re-election.

Mr. Shea Po Sham:—I beg to propose that Mr. A. R. Lowe and Mr. Percy Smith be re-elected as auditors for the year 1918 at a fee of \$500 each.

Mr. Fung Tung Hang:—I beg to second.

The Chairman:—It has been proposed by Mr. Shea Po Sham and seconded by Mr. Fung Tung Hang that Messrs. A. R. Lowe and H. Percy Smith be re-elected auditors for the year 1918 at a fee of \$500 each. Those in favour please hold up one hand. Against? Carried unanimously. That is all the business, gentlemen. Dividend warrants are now ready and can be obtained on application at the Secretary's office. Thank you for your attention.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

A correspondent to the *Manchester Guardian* says:—I suppose some readers will smile at my contribution, but I knew a man who had had one of his legs amputated, and I have often heard him assert that on occasions when he felt an "itching" where his real toes used to be he felt irresistibly impelled to scratch the toes of his artificial leg, and—from, I suppose, a kind of sympathetic sense—actually felt relief by doing so. A rather curious fact is that when a person has suffered concession of the brain at a time when awaiting a sentence, but owing to his accident not being able to complete it, on trepanning, taking place the first words uttered by the patient will be the completion of the sentence.

The value of the organisations for sending books to the trenches is emphasised in this extract from an officer's letter to his sister, who is engaged on war work at home. He writes from British East Africa:—"I know to my cost, from being a whole sale book merchant (Ordnance officer) for the last 23 years, how difficult it is to see the real objects for which one is striving amidst all the rush and hurry of war and social disorder, to maintain steadily in view one's real goal and to differentiate between important things and secondary ones. I always find that after a peculiarly strenuous period of "book-count" a course of reading of really fine poetry comes as a refreshing balm and helps to remind one of the softer side of human nature. You try a short course of, say, Meredith's poems or Rupert Brooke (the modern poets, owing to their unconventionality, have got very near to the real meaning and soul of present-day work and thought), and you will find an added zest to your very strenuous work."

—i.e., the recording of the spirit that actuated all the noble deeds of the past—is also inspiring, and in many cases shows one extraordinarily clearly how modern trends of thought otherwise inexplicable grew up. I assure you I would not have come through 2½ years of appalling routine with a well-maintained sense of proportion and perspective without the necessary antidote of literature."

As might have been expected, the American press is not insensible to the humorous side of the English controversy over the sending to London of the replica of Barnard's statue of Lincoln. The *New York Evening Post* suggest that, "without making improper remarks about one of our allies," attention might be drawn to the Albert Memorial, the Crystal Palace, and numerous portraits of departed British sovereigns. Lord B. is quoted as "sitting up for his home town" when it came to an international contest in ugliness. "Beside," continues the American commentator, "Londoners can always appeal to the ability of their climate to overlay unctuousness with a patina of soot, and transform blatant realism into the semblance of romantic antiquity. Before many seasons can elapse, Barnard's London Lincoln will have been weathered and mellowed and rendered invisible by fog and smoke until it will look just as inconspicuous as the statue of Queen Anne."

Very few people who attended the meetings addressed by Mr. Bonar Law in his contest in North-west Manchester in 1910 will have forgotten his famous black book. As a Scotman Mr. Bonar Law is an adept in the process of "heckling," but on these occasions he seldom answered a question without producing from his pocket a small black book. He appeared to have the "faculty of opening it at the right page and of finding the proper answer to a question from his own point of view, whether it related to finance, cotton statistics, or commercial matters generally. Towards the end of the contest questioners tested the capacity of the little volume in widely different ways, but it was seldom at fault. The only point in which it was found wanting, perhaps, was that it failed to secure his election.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

THE DERBY DAY CATASTROPHE.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph":

Sir, I shall be obliged if you will make it known through the columns of your paper, that the Magistrate, acting as Coroner, will be glad to receive communications in writing from any person who may desire to give evidence at the inquest which will be instituted into the recent disastrous collapse and configuration of the wet-heds at the Race Course. Communications may be in any language and should be addressed to myself. The writers are requested to state their full names and address and to set out the details of the information, which they are able to give.

Yours etc.,
G. A. WOODCOCK,
First Clerk and Magistrate,
Magistracy Hongkong, March
1st, 1918.

Sir,—The Chinese community is profoundly touched by the sympathetic resolution passed this afternoon by the Executive and Legislative Councils in reference to the dreadful losses suffered by the Colony. The appalling calamity that has befallen us has cast a gloom over the entire community which has suffered in common in a catastrophe that has no parallel in horror and frightfulness in the history of the Colony.

On behalf of the Chinese community, we desire publicly to tender our grateful thanks to the members of the army, navy and police (both regular and reserve) and civilians, who, regardless of personal danger, rescued so many people from a horrible death. To the Japanese, Portuguese, Indian and other communities whose losses have been equally great in proportion, we extend our heartfelt sympathy and sincere condolence. Yours etc.,

LAU CHU-PAK,
HO FOOK,
Hongkong, 28th Feb., 1918.

Sir,—Allow me a small space in your valuable paper to put forward a suggestion which I am sure would meet with the whole-hearted approval of the entire community. I suggest that, with the proceeds of the jewellery and valuables collected within the sites of last Tuesday's tragedy, the Government should cause to be erected an imposing monument over the place on Caroline Hill where were buried the charred remains of those who lost their lives in the big fire.

It is after all only a little bit that we can do and therefore, let us do it.

Should the site of the jewellery &c. be impracticable or the money thus raised be insufficient for the purpose, I am in a position to say with confidence that the Chinese community which suffered most in the recent disaster, would come forward and subscribe towards such a fund. There is no doubt now, that "the rest of the community, as well as the relatives and friends of the sufferers would like to contribute their quota, in order to perpetuate the memory of those who met their death under such sad and appalling circumstances.

I may mention that this letter is instigated by some prominent members of the Chinese Community.

Thanking you,
Yours etc.,
CHAU NGAN TING,
Hongkong, March 1, 1918.

THAT PAIN BEHIND YOUR SHOULDER

is probably due to disordered liver. Pinkettes dispel "liverishness." Constipation, Biliousness, sick-headaches, clear the complexion and sweeten the breath.

PINKETTES

the dainty little laxatives, of all dealers, or post free, 60 cents each of phial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
s.s. "ANYO MARU,"
From SOUTH AMERICAN
PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO
and JAPAN PORTS.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph":

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on March 3rd, at 5 P.M.

will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on March 7th, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the Goods has left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on the 10th March, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 17th March, 1918.

T. DAIGO,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1918.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From U.S.A. JAPAN and SHANG-HAI.

THE Motorship

"PERU,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 7th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 10 a.m. 6th inst.

Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

THORESEN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 15th, March 1918,

commencing at 11 a.m. at the Waterfront (Tramway Terminus) Shaukiwan.

One Wood Lighter

Length 83'
Breadth 21' 6"

Depth 7' 6"

Capacity about 150 Tons

On view now.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1918.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

IN consequence of the Maximilians' declaration that Russia has suspended the state of war with the Central Powers, and that all agreements with her Allies have become void, I, the undersigned, Captain D. A. Lukhmanoff, hereby announce:

Firstly, that from the bottom

of my heart I send my curse to the political adventurers of all

descriptions and shades, from

Sturmer and Prropopoff to

Lenin and Trotsky, who have

brought my beloved country to

the present state of crazy

anarchy, famine, weakness,

political prostration, and famine.

And, secondly, that my heart

my brain, and my hands will

stay till my last gasp with the

noble Allies, who have united all

their efforts and fearlessly shed

their precious blood to save the

world from the clutches of

German militarism.

Capt. D. A. LUKHMANOFF,

R.V.F., K.S.A., K.S.S. etc., etc.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SAUSAGES.

SAUSAGES.

A Variety to suit all tastes

OXFORD SAUSAGES.

CAMBRIDGE "

PORK "

BEEF "

&c., &c., &c.

LIVER SAUSAGES.

BOLOGNE, HEAD CHEESE.

BLACK PUDDING.

WHITE "

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT

FAIRALL & CO.

ARE SHOWING.

Hats for Golf

in PANAMAS

& PEDAL STRAW.

SILK SWEATERS.

TELEPHONE 644.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TUSCULUM,
Barker Road, 155 Peak
apply DUNCAN CLARK, c/o
Lane, Crawford & Co.

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PURCHASERS OF PARIMUTUEL TICKETS on the fifth Race, Second Day, for Cash Sweeps, Places and winners, also Cash Sweep ticket holders of following Races can obtain a refund on production of their ticket at the Office of the Hongkong Jockey Club, on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANEXE, Chater Road, between the hours of 3:30 P.M. and 5:30 P.M. on MONDAY, 4th March, 1918 until 29th March (SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS excepted).

HOLDERS OF UNPAID WINNING TICKETS (Cash Sweeps, Places and Winners) will also be paid at the same place and between the same hours as stated above on production of tickets,

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,

Accountants to the Hongkong Jockey Club.

MOXON & TAYLOR, Hongkong, 28th February, 1918.

NOTICE.

M. R. ALBERT EDWARD CRAPNELL having resigned his position with our firm, the Power of Attorney granted in his favour is this day withdrawn.

TERMS:—Cash on delivery.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1918.

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world from the clutches of

German militarism.

Capt. D. A. LUKHMANOFF,

R.V.F., K.S.A., K.S.S. etc., etc.

5 cts.

Pyjamas

unexcelled for

QUALITY

</

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS
LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,
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P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.

E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent

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s.s. "ECUADOR" Mar. 2nd, at 5 p.m.

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Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer.	Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Iyo Maru	12,500	TUES. 5th, Mar. 11 a.m.
	*Kitano Maru	16,000	FRID. 15th, Mar. 11 a.m.
	*Nikko Maru	8,000	SAT. 16th, Mar. 20th, APR. 4th a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Aki Maru	12,500	
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	Penang Maru	8,000	WEDNESDAY, 5th Mar.

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MUMBAI, TAIPEI, TONKIN, THURSDAY 15. TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY, NEW YORK, PANAMA CANAL, HONG KONG, SAN FRANCISCO AND CALCUTTA

BOMBAY & CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON

*Omitting Shanghai & or Moji.

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Operated by the magnificently and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Kashima Maru," & "Katori Maru," each over 21,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong.

*Fushimi Maru WED. 13th Mar. at 11 a.m.

*Kashima Maru SAT. 23rd Mar. at 11 a.m.

*Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

B. MORI, Manager.

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KING'S BUILDINGS.

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NOTICES.

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HONGKONG, AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE.
S.S. "van WAERWYCK"
will leave on or about 14th March.

HONGKONG, SWATOW & BELAWAN DELI (MEDAN).

S.S. "S. JACOB"

will leave on or about 21st March.

For freight and passage apply to—

York Building, Tel. 1374.

Hongkong, 1st Mar., 1918.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Agent.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

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THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,

or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1918.

THE DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE
SAILINGS FOR SEATTLE AND VANCOUVER.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL POINTS
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Steamer Late March.

For RATES and SPACE apply to—

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THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE.
ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER.

For the Residence, Bungalow, Yacht & Houseboat, or any place where it is impossible to obtain municipal electricity.

So simple that a child can operate it.

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

32 Volt system which is shockless.

No water to be carried and greater efficiency of fuel.

No belts to break or slip.

By pressing a switch, engine is electrically cranked.

When accumulator is fully charged engine stops.

Only one place to oil.

No carburetor to get out of adjustment.

Operated economically on Kerosene.

Generator will furnish 32-16 C.P. lights continuously and the 160 Ampere Accumulator will carry an additional 30-16 C.P. lamps for eight hours.

SET NOW ON EXHIBITION AT OUR OFFICE COME AND WITNESS A DEMONSTRATION.

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
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Wingsang
Tientsin
Java
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N. Y. K.
Penang M.
Sunning
Loksung
Taisang
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Haitan
Tjibodas
Boeroe
Kitano M.
N. Y. K.
Tjitaroem
Rindjani
Ati M.

J. M. Co.
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J. O. J. L.
N. Y. K.
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D. L. Co.
J. C. J. L.
N. Y. K.

3 Mar.
4 Mar.
4 Mar.
5 Mar.
5 Mar.
6 Mar.
5 Mar.
8 Mar.
9 Mar.
12 Mar.
15 Mar.
16 Mar.
18 Mar.
27 Mar.
20 Apr.

NOTICE.

MITSUBISHI GOSHI
KWAISHA.
(MITSUBISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

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TAKASIMA, OGEE, MURATE, KISHIDA, YOSHIMOTO, MOJO, NAMAZU, SAWO, KANADA, SHINHEW, KAMITANADA, TAI, and OYUKEI
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Manager,
Headqu. No. 2, Pedder Street.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on February 1, 1918.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL

1917. 1918.

Tyran 1st. 1st. Below overflow. 1st. 1st. Below overflow.

Hydro 1st. 1st. Below overflow. 1st. 1st. Below overflow.

Tyran Intermediate 1st. 1st. Below overflow. 1st. 1st. Below overflow.

Tyran Tank 1st. 1st. Below overflow. 1st. 1st. Below overflow.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

THE AALAND ISLANDS.

Uleborg, February 27.
A Swedish force occupied the Aaland Islands on February 24.

A conflict between Swedish and Russian troops is reported from the Aaland Islands, where Russian batteries fired on the Swedish military expedition on its arrival. The shells exploded in the water. Red Guards attacked two Swedish posts. Hand to hand fighting occurred in one case. This will inevitably entail further military intervention by Sweden whose people are unanimous in desiring the Aaland Islands which in foreign hands are a danger to Sweden.

MORE VICTORIA CROSS AWARDS.

London, February 27.

The men to whom Victoria Crosses have just been awarded include:

Corporal Charles Train, London Rifles, who when his company was brought to a standstill by a party of enemy machine-guns at close range, on his own initiative rushed forward and put some of the team out of action with a direct hit of a rifle grenade; he then killed and wounded the remainder and afterwards killed an enemy who was carrying off the gun. He thus saved his battalion many casualties.

Lance Corporal John Christie, London Rifles: After capturing a position the enemy counter-attacked. Christie took a supply of bombs over the top and proceeded alone for fifty yards into the open, and bombed the enemy until the position was consolidated, but the enemy got round to the rear whereupon Christie returned and bombed and broke them up. His action, which was carried out in face of heavy shell and machine-gun fire, cleared a difficult position at a critical time and saved many lives.

ROMANIAN PHASE NEGOTIATIONS.

Negotiations not Progressing.

Amsterdam, February 27.

Vienna newspapers state that M. Averescu conferred at length with General Mackensen, but the negotiations are not progressing owing to M. Averescu's stubbornness. The papers declare that the Central Powers will not be drawn into long negotiations.

An interruption.

Jassy, January 27.

M. Averescu has returned from Bucharest. His meeting with the Central Powers' representatives was interrupted on the first day, as Count Czernin and Herr Kuhmann were suddenly called to Bratislava.

BRITISH SHIPBUILDING.

London, February 27.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law emphasised that our output of ships during January and February was very disappointing, largely owing to labour troubles. The Government had decided to inform shipyard workers of the seriousness of the position, and to convince them that their work was as vital as the fighting. He was convinced when the workers realised that then there would be no complaint that shipbuilding was decreasing because the men were not working their hardest.

BRITISH SHIPPING LOSSES.

London, February 27.

The Admiralty announces that the arrivals for the past week were 2,774 and the sailings 4,388. Fourteen vessels over and four under sixteen hundred tons were sunk and nine were unsuccessfully attacked. Seven fishing vessels were sunk.

NAVAL AIR RAID.

London, February 27.

Admiralty aircraft on Monday night dropped many tons of bombs on Voestacker aerodrome and Bruges Dock with good results. Two further raids took place on Tuesday, on Engle Lump and Abeele aerodrome. All returned.

BRITISH SUCCESSES IN PALESTINE.

London, February 27.

A Palestine official message says: "The Arabs on the 18th February drove off enemy cavalry at Abu-nan station on the Hedjaz railway. We successfully bombed El Koran and El Kutani station. Our mounted troops on the 26th Feb. reached Rujmehl on the Dead Sea, near the Jordan mouth and Mandi Ford on the Jordan."

ALLIED LABOUR MEMORANDUM.

Amsterdam, February 27.

Commenting on the Allied Labour Memorandum of the 24th February the "Vossische Zeitung" says it cannot serve as the basis of peace. The "Vorwärts" says it breaches conciliation, but with threats, and complains that it imitates the official Entente silence as regards the returning of the German colonies.

NEW GOVERNOR OF FIJI.

London, February 27.

The Press Bureau announces that Mr. Cecil Rodwell, a.m.e., Imperial Secretary to the High Commissioner of South Africa, has been appointed Governor of Fiji.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of February 23, as follows:—At a special meeting of the Special Parliament Lam Po-yick, the commander of cruiser Hoi Chi was elected as Admiral and Ching Ia-Woon, the nephew of late Ching Piek-kwong, at present commander of cruiser Hoi-Sum was elected as Vice-Admiral. The whole staff of the squadron has decided that they will carry out the late Admiral's objects.

The Tschus has offered \$10,000 for the capture of the assassins of General Ching Piek-kwong.

The British and French at Shumen have abolished the regulations of prohibiting Chin men entering Shumen without carrying a lamp, but a pass must be produced after 10 p.m.

The General Kung Keng has been sent to capture off Chappo for the purpose of cutting the transport traffic of Lung's armies.

The population of Yanting district has reported that after the retirement of Lung Fu's troops there are no soldiers or officials in the vicinity, and bandits are very numerous.

Uniform of R.N.A.S. Officer.

It has been decided that officers (other than officers of the Royal Navy, Royal Navy Reserve, Army, or Royal Marines) who are graded as observer officers in the R.N.A.S. shall wear the uniform of their rank in the military branch of the Royal Navy, except that the anchor on buttons, cap badge, epaulettes, and sword belt will be replaced by a gilt badge consisting of an "O" with wings and shall wear in addition an "O" and shall wear on each sleeve and each shoulder strap.

AMERICAN RED CROSS.

Formation of a Hongkong Chapter.

A well-attended meeting of local American citizens was held in the Hongkong Hotel this morning for the purpose of forming a Hongkong Chapter of the American Red Cross Society. Mr. George Anderson (American Consul General), president and Mr. F. N. Doubleday, of the firm of Messrs. Doubleday and Page, well-known publishers of New York, who is touring through the East for the purpose of forming branches of the Society, was the special speaker.

In opening the meeting Mr. Anderson said they all knew what the Red Cross had done in the past and they were commencing to realise what it was doing at the present time. American citizens in Hongkong had been divided into two classes so far; those who worked and those who did not. Those who had worked had been quite faithful to their organisation and he thought their work had been quite fairly appreciated. He was disposed to believe that the mass of Americans in Hongkong had not realised their responsibilities. They were so far away from the seat of war and were so comfortable. They had no food restrictions, or restrictions of fuel and clothing and they had not even the example of sacrifice forced upon people by the need of national and collective action. The nearest they were to the sound of the guns was the hearing of the noon gun which told them it was nearly tiffin time. That was not in accordance with the American spirit, and he believed that there were great capabilities of action for the small American community in the Colony. The matter of organisation for the Red Cross in Hongkong was considered as soon as America came into the war, but at that time it was thought best not to interfere with the existing British organisation in which American women were interested. In December the American Red Cross undertook to raise a large number of additional members. A preliminary paper was sent round and about 60 Americans and others interested in Hongkong signed it, feeling that they should form a separate Chapter of their own. A letter had been received from Washington saying that it was desirable to have a Chapter here, more particularly because of the effect it would have upon them. He wished particularly to indicate that that organisation was in no sense in opposition to or in competition with any British or other local organisation. He believed that it was possible to directly and quickly accomplish a stimulation of interest in the work of the American Red Cross and so help what was being done in Hongkong for the common cause. He wanted to impress all that there was no idea of competition. They had received authority to form a Chapter and all that had yet been done was the drafting of a resolution of organisation which he would later submit to the Red Cross.

"Be it resolved, by the undersigned American citizens, resident of Hongkong and members of the American Red Cross, that we hereby organise and constitute a chapter of the American Red Cross and with jurisdiction in the British Colony of Hongkong and any other jurisdiction assigned to it by the properly constituted officers of the American Red Cross.

"In pursuance of such organisation we do hereby certify that we have this day elected the following officers together with an Executive Committee of such chapter, of which such officers are ex officio members, to wit:

Chairman, George E. Anderson; Vice Chairman, W. B. Walker; Secretary, W. D. Kraft; Treasurer, J. L. Curtis; Executive Committee:—O. H. Ritter, J. H. Congdon, Robert Rose Thompson, R. A. Rogers, J. M. Bigger, M. B. Young, Mrs. D. H. Cameron, Mrs. W. D. Kraft, Mrs. F. S. Hamlin, Mrs. A. E. Garleton and Mrs. J. C. Shively.

"This organisation is constituted and established in accordance with the charter, laws, and regulations of the American Red Cross which shall control it in all things, and whose laws, regulations and bye laws shall govern it so far as they may be applicable and shall be subject to such other bye laws as the chapter may adopt in accordance therewith.

Mr. Doubleday then addressed the meeting, dealing with four main points. The first two, he said, were about the Germans for he wanted them to realise what their enemies were like. President Wilson had urged that in the Red Cross work there should be no bitterness, and he did not tell them these things in bitterness but to make them realise what they were in that war. The Germans had planned for years to control the wireless telegraphy of the world, and they did that by contracting for the work at about a third of the price that anybody else could do the work, the Government providing the remainder of the money. He proceeded to read a copy of a document which had come into the hands of the American Government showing that the Germans, in planning to put up a wireless station in Manila, wanted to put it where they chose so that if ever they gained control of the Philippines the station would be as dangerous to them as possible. That was several years ago, he said, that there had been hereby spread upon

LIGHT-WEIGHT SPLINTS.

Surgical Requisites at Chelsea.

A new hut of the Surgical Requisites Association, Branch of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, at Mulberry-walk, Chelsea, was opened recently by Lady Lawley, who recently received the Order of Grand Cross of the British Empire. The building accommodates about 200 workers, all ladies, employed on a special form of plastic work which is in great demand. Splints, for instance, are made in waterproof paper mache, very much lighter than the wood and leather formerly in use. They also provide the comfort of a complete fit, being made on casts taken from the patients. Other surgical requisites prepared in the workshop are bandages of all kinds, antiseptic field dressings, arm and foot slings, appliances for foot and wrist drop, arm bathes, crutches, leg cradles and rests, many of them designed by members. The idea of using paper mache for splints of all sorts originated with Miss Halle, and workers as far away as Paris and Rome, Aberdeen and Dublin, have since been taught the association's methods of making those appliances.

There are 602 branches and sub-branches of the association in this country and abroad, and 7,001,415 articles have been received at the headquarters of the Guild at St. James's Palace, of which 6,830,153 have been forwarded to hospitals. To meet the growing demand for this work, and to increase the funds of the association, an exhibition of surgical appliances was held at the Grafton Galleries on November 20 and three following days, to which most of the important dealers in the United Kingdom sent specimens of their work. A book of autographs of every prominent man connected in any way with the war were on view, and were offered at public auction after the exhibition closed.

Lady Crutchley, the President of the Mulberry Walk Branch, presided and among others present were Adele Cadogan, Dowager Countess of Limerick, Lady Hiddle, Lady Douglas, Dawson, Dr. A. E. Hamilton Bland, Mrs. P. Schidro-witz, Mrs. Leonard Stokes, Mrs. Laws Webb, and Miss A. Atchison.

CANTON RED CROSS WORKERS.

The Canton Local Red Cross Workers have dispatched to the Matron of 38th General Hospital E. E. F. two cases containing the following Hospital supplies:—23 pairs pyjamas, 24 shirts, 1 bed-jacket, 14 surgical coats, 9 surgeon's suits, 48 shrods, 52 ward cloths, 3 mops, 6 floor swabs, 22 milk-jackets, 34 surgical masks, 25 surgical caps, 22 sargons cap, 144 triangular bandages, 178 many-tailed bandages, 104 T bandages, 32 eye-bandages, 162 khaki handkerchiefs, 14 hot water-bottle covers, 33 draw-sheets, 84 pillow-cases, 3 pairs knitted slippers, 46 pairs knitted woolen socks, 3 pairs surgical stockings, and 227 roller bandages.

the majority of the chapter the appreciation of the members of the American Red Cross in Hongkong of the helpful guidance, the inspiration and the example of unselfish devotion shown by Mr. F. N. Doubleday, of New York, and his wife whose death in the midst of their labours here the community of Hongkong, without regard to nationality, so deeply deplored; and to express to Mr. Doubleday not only the sympathy of this body in his bereavement but an acknowledgement of the valuable service he has rendered the organisation in its formation and the inspiration it feels in his efforts to continue his own work in behalf of the Red Cross and with it the work of the hospitals he has so untimely lost."

SHARE REPORT.

Meers, Benjamin & Potts, in their share report dated Friday, the 1st of March state:—

Since our last report of the 22nd February our market has been dislocated by the race holidays, the Stock Exchange having been closed on the 25th, 26th and 27th instant. Rates are therefore practically unchanged from last week. The terrible catastrophe at the Race Course on the 28th instant has cast a gloom over our market and there has been very little enquiry since the opening of the Exchange.

Shanghai quotations are practically unaltered with the exception of rise in Shanghai Docks as noted below.

The Rubber Share Market is about the same, the following being today's cabled quotations:—

Melakoff \$4.29, Kempas \$8.40, Ayer Panas \$10, Fedahs \$4, Alor Gajah \$4, Bidellas \$12, Tapah \$20.50, Changkate Serdangs \$8.50, Ayer Moleka \$2.40, New Serdangs \$4.40, Pajangs \$14 and Sandycrofts \$4.10, all Straits Currency. Plantation Rubber comes through at 2/4 Market quiet.

Banks. Business has been done at \$639 ex dividend of \$21 paid on the 23rd instant and more shares could probably be placed at this rate.

Marine and Fire Insurances. Hongkong Fire have again come to business at \$335 and Unions have been done at the advanced rate of \$300. There are buyers of Unions at \$310, North China at Tia. 115 and China Fire at \$133 whilst Yangtze are wanted at \$180.

Shipping. Deferred Indos have advanced and are now quoted \$161 ex div. The London rate has once more improved and the latest quotation from there is \$135.00 ex dividend. Preferred shares can be placed at \$32.50. Douglasses are neglected at \$7.75. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are wanted at \$16 ex dividend whilst Star Ferries are nominal at \$28.

Refineries. China Sugars have sellers at \$38 and Malabon after sales at \$29.50 ex div. can probably be placed again at this rate.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are in demand at \$131. Shanghai Docks have had a sharp rise to \$86 buyers after sales at intermediate rates from \$80 upwards. Kowloon Wharves have buyers at \$83 ex div.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings. Humphreys Estates have changed hands at \$51, but no other business under this heading has been reported. Hongkong Lands are nominal at \$80 and there are buyers of Central Estates at \$90 and Hongkong Hotels also at \$90. Kowloon Lands at \$27.50 and West Points at \$78 are both nominal.

Oil and Mining. Rubas after sales at \$2.75 have changed hands at \$3 and more shares could be placed at this price. Langkawi have buyers at \$15. Tronohs are wanted at 20% and Kailan can be placed at \$38. Ural Oceans have sellers at 20% whilst Shells have advanced in London to 117.6.

Electric Companies. Hongkong Electric are wanted at \$14 and China Lights have buyers at \$4. Low Level Trams are on offer at \$6.40.

Cotton Mills. In the absence of news from Shanghai, Cotton shares are more or less nominal at the following rates:—Shanghai Cottons Tia. 126, Ewos \$1.65, Kung Yik Tia. 14.16 and Orientals at Tia. 40. There are buyers of Yangtzeopoe at Tia. 6.70.

Miscellaneous. Green Island Cements have changed hands at \$8.50 and close with buyers at this latter rate. There are buyers of Hongkong lace at the improved quotation of \$200. Dairy Farms are in demand at \$20 and Wm. Powell's are wanted at \$6. There are sellers of Peak Trams (Old) at \$34, China Expresses at \$9, Hongkong Hops at \$20, Steam Laundry at \$4, Union Water-bags at \$11.50 and Wafers at \$6.50 are all nominal. There are buyers of China Provinces at \$7.10. Ex Dividend of 70 cents paid to-day.

An Alarmist Report. Alarmist reports were in circulation during the early afternoon that a serious fire had broken out during the morning at the Hoi-Po School, and that the scholars had been in a little danger. Upon investigating the matter we learn that a report was received at the Central Police Station from the school that a chumney was on fire at 94, Hollywood Road, close by. The Brigade turned out, but the affair was all over before it arrived. The only consequence between the master and the school was that the school telephone had been used. Imagination is rather apt to run riot in these days of worry.

DERBY DAY CATASTROPHE.

Portuguese Consul's Tribute to Rescuers and Workers.

Mr. E. V. B. de Soosa, Consul for Portugal, called yesterday morning on the Colonial Secretary, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C. M. G., to tender his thanks for the Government's expression of sympathy with the Portuguese Community at the loss of life and injuries suffered by several members of his community in the Harry Valley disaster, and also to express his deep appreciation of the splendid services rendered by the Police, Military, Naval and Medical Authorities, and others, but for whose prompt and heroic efforts his community would undoubtedly have had to mourn the loss of a great many more lives.

DAY BY DAY.

Kailan Mining Administration. The Kailan Mining Administration advises us that the total output of the Administration's mine for the week ending 15th February, 1918, amounted to 8,213 tons and the salts during the period, to 52,945 tons.

Catholic Mission.

We are informed by Bishop Possoni that the Revd. Patrick Devine will conduct a Special Mission at the Catholic Cathedral commencing on Sunday, the 17th instant. Father Devine is a confessor of the Revd. Father Lynch who was here some years ago.

"Impressions of the War Zone". We are asked by Mrs. Stabb to say that the drawing room meeting at the Helena May Institute to hear Mrs. Eddy's address on "Impressions of the War Zone" is to be on Wednesday the 6th inst. at 4 p.m. Mrs. Stabb will be glad to welcome any who have not received cards and would like to be present.

Successor Raffle.

The doll "Spud Tamson" was raffled last night, the winning number being 217. The raffle, which realised \$300 for the Khaki Bag for smokers for soldiers, is Spud's third, the others being for Heather Day and the Kowloon Fair, and Spud has brought in altogether \$851 for the three funds. The winner can have the doll on application to Mrs. Miry, c/o Sailor's Home, West Point.

Judgment Against Messrs. Lorley and Co.

Judgment was given this morning by this裴斯法官 in the case in which the Foot Ochan firm sued Messrs. W. R. Lorley and Co. for damages for breach of

GERMAN WOMAN AT 10, DOWNING STREET.

Once a German, Always a German.

The Pianomaker of December says:—As an interesting sequel to our leading article in the November issue of *The Pianomaker*, we are this month in a position to give our readers some startling particulars with reference to a woman of German origin being permitted to reside at the official residence of the Prime Minister, while Mr. Asquith was there. We say "startling," because 10, Downing Street may be described as the pulse of the Empire, and what we have to hereafter narrate goes right to the heart of German influence in this country. And in publishing the disclosure we want it to be clearly understood that we are not actuated by political bias, but do so in pursuance of the policy by which this paper of ours is conducted—the policy of Britain for the British.

In the ordinary course of the conduct of our campaign against German influence in British commerce, certain information was given to us one day. One link of evidence led to another, and after considerable investigation we ultimately satisfied ourselves that we had fully identified Caroline Hanemann as the woman of German origin who was allowed to reside at 10, Downing Street, during the time the Right Hon. Herbert Asquith and his family held sway there. We can prove that round about 17th September, 1916, this person of German origin was living in the Prime Minister's house.

When war broke out this woman was a German subject, and was maid to Mrs. Graham Smith, who, we understand, is sister-in-law to Mr. Asquith. By that unknown selection by which a few German subjects were given, and hundreds refused, naturalisation in this country after the outbreak of war; this stated, she was at 10 Downing Street, for a period about the 27th December, 1916. The foregoing is a plain, unvarnished statement of facts, such as the legal mind relishes. We will now apply our own remarks thereon. First of all, let us say that we consider it most reprehensible that a woman of German origin should have been permitted to enter the Prime Minister's official residence. Ninety-nine persons out of the proverbial hundred would not believe that such a statement could be true, simply because its truth is amazing. Here was the British Empire at war with the most despicable horde of cursing traitors the world has ever known and here in September, 1916, you find a woman, who as late as 4th August, 1914, never thought of giving up her German nationality, residing in a house where there must necessarily be little tattle on the tongue of the day. Her very origin should have been sufficient to give her the closed door.

We want to know many things about this woman and her naturalisation. Under what special circumstances was the Home Secretary of the day persuaded that it was desirable that he should give permission that this woman should be allowed to take the oath of British allegiance while her native country was at war with Britain? We also want to know who were the woman's sponsors. To these two questions we are not likely to receive explicit answers. Sir George Cave, the present Home Secretary, recently stated in the House of Commons that he did not propose to disclose the sponsors of Baron Bruno Schröder, another of the fortunate Germans who have since the outbreak of war sheltered under the cloak of British naturalisation. Sir George Cave gave as his excuse that he was respecting old practices. To use the alleged phraseology of the present Prime Minister, to hell with old practices, tell us the truth, and let us know what is at the bottom of it all. This favouring of Huns is damaging the Throne. The Pro-Germans will not mind if it does, but those of us who have a soul above the quibbling minds of the salaried lawyer politicians want to get rid of this German menace once for all.

Was it right that this German woman should have been permitted to enter 10, Downing Street? How many more persons of German birth have become British subjects since the war broke out, irrespective of natural-born British subjects who by marriage became Germans and have ultimately been taken back into the fold of responsibility? Have Germans used their alleged influence for further their own ends? How many of them owe their uninterment to their position and influence? Those and other questions want answering. But who will answer them? Nobody. If we were in the service of Bethman-Hollweg or one of his relations, if we had the opportunity of residing at the German Chancellor's house, and if there existed in Germany the same facilities for sending information out of Germany as there undoubtedly were in England during the earlier part of the war, do you think we would hesitate for a single moment to help our native country if we could? Not for half a moment. We do not wish the legal mind to conclude by this method of reasoning that we are suggesting that the woman Hanemann helped her country in any way. We are simply pointing out that it could be done, and that is why those in high places should be doubly circumspect that not the slightest connection with anything German can be attached to them.

We wonder if any more British ladies secured naturalisation for any of their male or female German servants? What the public should demand, and keep up the demand until the same is satisfied, is, that the Government should publish a full list of names of German who have become British subjects since August, 1914, giving the names of those who certified as to their worthiness, in what capacity of life they existed, and if employed by anybody, then the names of their employers. Similarly, the public should have an opportunity of knowing the reasons in each case why thousands of Germans have escaped internment, and where bonds have had to be signed as guarantees against internment, the names of the British subjects so acting as guarantors. We have a business Government in power. The foregoing are business questions. Let us have business answers. The wobbling of the past on the German question gave rise to the craze for unearthing the Hidden Hand. If only those in authority had used a firm hand of iron, the sinister undercurrent of German influence could have been stopped effectively. What we, the British public do object to, and object to strongly, is this pampering of Huns, this favouring of some more than others, this lack of responsibility of the dignity of office, and this total ignoring of the rising feeling in the minds of the public that Germanism is rampant in dangerous circles. The one man who can save the situation is Lloyd George. Let him deal strongly with the Huns in our midst as has been done by his compatriot William Hughes in Australia, and he will shorten the war.

German influence in this country is not helping Britain to defeat Germany.

War as it is. It is officially announced that Mr. Muirhead Bone's artistic record of the war, called "The Western Front," is to be followed by a companion publication under the title "British Artists at the Front." The list of contributors to this new volume includes Mr. C. R. W. Nevinson, whose brilliant exhibition of ultra-modern war-studies created a sensation in London not long ago; Mr. Paul Nash a member of the "London Group"; Mr. Will Holman; Mr. William Orpen; A. R. A.; Mr. James McBey, a painter-other, whose Scottish, Welsh, Dijon, Spanish, and Moroccan etchings are much sought after. Mr. John Levy, A.R.A.; Mr. Francis Dodd; Mr. Eric Kennington; and Mr. Muirhead Bone, whose fame has been increased by his already published war studies. Mr. Augustus John has just gone to the front to record the doings of the Canadian force. Mr. Nevinson is to illustrate the first part issued.

There is a good reason for the many friends it has won. It, PETER DAWSON WHISKY is all that could be asked.

STOCKED BY ALL DEALERS.
SOLE AGENTS:—
H. RUTTONJEE & SON,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The Price of Rice.
The prices of rice are steadily rising, in spite of the steps taken by the Government to regulate them. At Osaka, which is the centre of the trade, the retail price for first-class rice advanced to 30.2 sen per sho yesterday—the highest figure ever quoted there.

Japan Benefiting by Congestion of American Railways.

An Osaka journal reports that orders are being received in Japan from the Pacific coast of America for sheet glass, whereas formerly Japan imported the commodity from America. This reversal of trade conditions is attributed to the congestion of the railway traffic in the United States, making supply from Japan to the Pacific cheaper than from the Eastern States.

Kagoshima-ken's Tobacco Corp.

It is reported that tobacco growing and agriculture are making great progress in Kagoshima-ken.

Last year the yield of tobacco, the transfer of which to the Monopoly Bureau has just been effected, amounted to

1,660,300 kwan and brought Yen

3,300,000 to the cultivators. This

is only the second time since the establishment of the Bureau that the tobacco crop has been valued

at more than three million yen.

Big Steel Combination.

Arrangements have been made provisionally for the combination and amalgamation of the following companies: Peach, Tzur (Ltd.), of Phoenix Special Steel Works, Rotherham; Samuel Fox and Co. (Ltd.), of Stockbridge, Sheffield; the Frodingham Iron and Steel Co. (Ltd.), Scunthorpe, Lincs; and the Workington Iron and Steel Co. (Ltd.), of West Cumberland. Under the scheme it is proposed to form a new company to take over and acquire the entire assets and undertakings of the several companies. Full details will be placed at the earliest opportunity before the shareholders. The Workington Iron and Steel Co. has a capital of £20,000,000, and controls twenty-three furnaces at Workington, Harrington, and Maryport, steel-works at Workington Colliery, and by-product coke oven plant at Harsington, iron ore-mines in West Cumberland, and a manganese ore mine in Mysore. The Frodingham Iron Co., with a capital of £1,000,000, has a weekly output of 3,400 tons of pig-iron and 3,300 tons of steel. Messrs. Samuel Fox and Co. have a capital of £300,000. Peach and Tzur's weekly output of steel amounts to 5,000 tons.

World's Food and Raw Material.

The International Year Book of Agricultural Statistics states that the annual yield of wheat throughout the world exceeds a thousand million quintals, and represents at present value more than two thousand millions sterling. The yield of maize is nearly as large, and is worth one thousand millions sterling, while the aggregate value of the six chief cereals (wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, and rice) is not less than six thousand million sterling, or restrictions have already caused a thirty billions of dollars yearly heavy slump on the raw silk

hundred million quintals, and that of sugar beet more than five hundred million quintals. Every year the world has a static disposal of 150 million quintals of beet and cane sugar, nearly 150 million hectolitres of wine, ten million quintals of coffee, more than eight millions of leaf tobacco, and nearly one million quintals of hops. Textile industries account annually for nearly 50 million quintals of cotton, 8 millions of flax, 7 millions of hemp, while silkworm breeders in Europe and Asia deliver to the trade more than 200 millions in cocoons. The raw material for vegetable oils comes yearly throughout the world in aggregate of 30 million quintals of olive, and a similar quantity of linseed, 4 millions of hempseed, and 5 millions of rapeseed. In Uruguay there are eight head of cattle to each inhabitant, in Argentina more than four head, in Australia more than two head, and in South America about two head. In the United States and Canada there is one head of cattle for each person, and in Europe only one to two persons.

Japan's Trade with the United States.

If the United States cuts off imports by 50 per cent., the result will be the curtailment by one half of the excess of Japan's exports over imports.

For illustration, Japan's exports to the United States last year

amounted in value to Yen 478,069,000, which, if the American proposal is carried into effect, will be reduced to Yen 239,000,000.

The excess of Japan's total exports over imports last year

amounted to Yen 568,000,000,

and in view of the decline in exports to the United States, this

will be reduced to that extent, or Yen 239,000,000, that is, approximately by one half. If the United States merely restricted imports without touching exports, this would, on the basis of the figures for last year, cause in Japan's trade with the United States an unfavourable balance of

Yen 120,000,000—which would be a terrible bogey for most of the Japanese economists. If the American restrictions are simply

in regard to luxuries, a serious

effect is still feared for Japan.

The export of tea, waste

yarn, raw silk, braid, habutae,

silk handkerchiefs, table-cloths,

hats, porcelain, mats, matting,

and toya put together amount

to Yen 371,000,000, against

total exports of Yen 478,000,000, that is about 83 per cent. of the total. The greater portion of Japan's exports to the United States are apparently of the character of "luxuries." Two goods which will be most heavily affected will be raw silk, handkerchiefs, table-cloths, hats, mats, and matting. From that last year Japan's exports to the United States worked out at 93 per cent. on the exports in 1917.

The yield of maize is nearly as large, and is worth one thousand millions sterling, while the aggregate value of the six chief cereals (wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, and rice) is not less than six thousand million sterling, or restrictions have already caused a thirty billions of dollars yearly heavy slump on the raw silk

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS: SA.—SALES;

B.—BUYERS: N.—NOMINAL

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks b. x. d. \$625

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons b. \$310

North Chinas b. 115

Unions b. \$30

Yangtze b. ex 73 \$205

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$183

H. K. Fires n. \$335

SHIPPING.

Douglas n. \$77

Steamboats n. \$154

Indo (Del.) b. \$162

Indo (Prel.) b. \$323

Shells n. 117/6

Ferries n. \$28

REFINERIES.

Sugars n. \$87

Malabons b. \$29

MINING.

Kailans b. 88/

Langkate b. t. 11/

Raubs n. 83

Tromohs b. 29/

Uralis n. 20/

Oriental Cons. n. 27/

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &c.

H. K. Wharves b. x. d. \$88

Kowloon Docks b. \$184

Shai Docks b. t. 85

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals b. \$90

H. K. Hotels b. \$90

Land Invest. n. \$863

H'phreys Est. b. & sa. \$850

Kloon Lands n. \$271

Shai Lands b. t. 70

West Points n. \$78

Reclamations n. \$110

COTTON MILLS.

EWOS n. t. 165

Kung Yiks n. t. 14.10

Shai Cottons n. t. 126

Yangtszeapoos b. t. 6.70

Orientalis n. t. 40/

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos b. \$2

China Light & P. b. \$3.90

Providents b. x. d. \$7.10

Dairy Farms b. \$23

Green Islands sa. \$8

H. K. Electrics b. \$48

H. K. Ice Co. b. \$270

Ropes n. \$29

Steel Foundries n. \$10

Trams, Low Levels. n. \$6.40

Trams, Peak, old s. \$81

Trams, Peak, new s. t. 96

Laundries n. \$4

U. Waterboats n. \$114

Watsons n. \$35

Wm. Powells b. \$65

Morning Posts n. \$29

CORRECTED TO NOON FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1918.

SAVE YOUR
COUPONS
IN

"Embassy"

No. 77
CIGARETTES.

We have added to our list of Premiums the following shaving requisites and they are now obtainable with "EMBASSY" Coupons:-

COLGATE'S
SHAVING STICK,
CREAM or POWDER

Redeemable for
10 No. 1
Coupons each

WILLIAMS'
SHAVING STICK
OR CREAM

do

RAZOR BLADES
GILLETTE
DURHAM DUPLEX
OR AUTO.

Redeemable for
20 No. 1 Coupons
for a pkt of $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.

Send Coupons to:-
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO. LTD.

SOCIETY TREASURES.

Rich Gifts to Jewel Fund to Save
the Babies.

Gifts of jewellery are pouring
in to the store-houses established
by the Duchess of Marlborough,
with the co-operation of Messrs.
Cartier, New Bond-street, for the
reception of presents which are to
save babies' lives.

Well-known Society women
have hastened to send personal
treasures, which are to be sold
later in aid of the National Baby
Week Scheme for Child Welfare,
which aims, amongst other things,
at the establishment of 5,000
welfare centres up and down the
country, in addition to the 1,150
which have already been
established.

Later, it is expected, that some
of the jewellery which has come
from famous caskets, will be sent
to the great munition centres,
and the workers will have the
opportunity of buying precious
jewels, which would otherwise be
unpurchaseable, and at the same
time helping in the conservation
of the precious child-life of the
country.

Gifts sent to Cartier for the
Children's Jewel Fund will be
acknowledged by the Duchess of
Marlborough (now, treasurer). Those already received include:-

Adeline Countess of Essex -
Diamond tiara with bow knot
and leaves.

Lady Ward - Diamond and
pearl hair ornament.

Mrs. John Gillatt - Diamond
tiara, floral pattern.

Duchess of Marlborough - 15
row pearl collar, with diamond
plaques.

Mrs. Ian Macpherson -
Diamond barrette brooch, with
four rubies.

Lady Henry - Diamond band
set, with large pearl in centre.

Countess of Rockavage -

Diamond wreath pendant, with
diamond and turquoise cluster
centre.

Duchess of Norfolk - Huge
inset yellow sapphire.

Mrs. J. F. Forster - Gold
watch, with diamond name "Eva."
Lady Bonham-Carter - Anti-
que, diamond ring, large pendant
brooch and earrings, pink stones
neck ornament with yellow and
white stones.

Lady Sackville - Enamel and
diamond pendant.

Hon. Mrs. Nicholson - Emerald
ring.

Lady Canard - Pearl and
ostrich feather fan and jewelled
bag.

Duchess of Rutland - Necklace
of eight rows of small pearls
separated with amethysts.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA
CLUB.

THE ANNUAL MEETING
of Members will be held at
the rooms of the Hongkong
Jockey Club (Hongkong Club
Annex) on MONDAY, March
4th, at 5.15 P.M.

THE HONGKONG ROPE
MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING
OF SHAREHOLDERS in
the above Company will be held
at St. George's Building, Chater
Road, Victoria on SATURDAY,
the 9th March, 1918, at 11.30
o'clock in the forenoon for the
purposes of receiving a Statement
of Accounts and the Report
of the General Managers for the
year ending 31st December, 1917,
and electing a Consulting Committee
and Auditors.

Adeline Countess of Essex -
Diamond tiara with bow knot
and leaves.

Lady Ward - Diamond and
pearl hair ornament.

Mrs. John Gillatt - Diamond
tiara, floral pattern.

Duchess of Marlborough - 15
row pearl collar, with diamond
plaques.

Mrs. Ian Macpherson -
Diamond barrette brooch, with
four rubies.

Lady Henry - Diamond band
set, with large pearl in centre.

Countess of Rockavage -

NOTICES.

WAI KEE.
FLAG & SAILMAKER
No. 129, Des Voeux Road Central
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833

ASAHI BEER.



ASAHI BEER.

ASAHI BREWERY COMPANY LIMITED

HONGKONG

POST OFFICE.

The London Post Office advises that all parcels (except those for Prisoners of War) and all sample packets for Denmark, Holland, Norway, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland will be stopped by the Military Censor unless posted under a War Office permit.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cent rate addressed to Yunnan and Ningpo and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superimposed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:-

Parcel not over 3 lbs... 50 cent.
Do. 7 lbs... 81.20
Do. 11 lbs... 2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undermentioned articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post:-

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured including gold coin and articles consisting partly or of containing gold; All manufactures of Silver, other than, silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

The Parcel Post service to Aden (except in respect of parcels for military and naval addresses) has been suspended.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs, insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O - Week days, 5 p.m.

Tai Po - Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.

Chung Chow - Week days, 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Shatakok, Shatin and Sheungshui - Week days, 4 p.m.

Aberdeen, Amoy, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Stanley and Stanley - Week days, 4.30 p.m.

Canton, Samshui, and Wanchow - Week days, 7.30 a.m. Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Macao - Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

Kongnong - Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturday; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Namtan and Sammel - Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Shamchun - Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Tai O - Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.

Tai Po - Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.

Chung Chow - Week days, 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Shatakok, Shatin and Sheungshui - Week days, 4 p.m.

Aberdeen, Amoy, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Stanley and Stanley - Week days, 4.30 p.m.

Canton, Samshui, and Wanchow - Week days, 7.30 a.m. Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Macao - Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

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Kongnong - Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturday; Sundays,